Manufacture of Virginia, or of some one of the U. States.

On motion of the hon. Creed Taylor, *Resolved, unanimously* That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the different papers of this City.

Signed,
WM. H. CABELL.

ATTEST,
THOMAS RITCHIE, *Secretary*
(Richmond Enquirer.)

The following is the answer of the President of the U. S. to an address of the delegates of the Democratic Republicans of the city of Philadelphia, in general ward committee assembled.

The epoch, fellow citizens, into which our lot has fallen, has indeed been fruitful of events which require vigilance, and embarrass deliberation. That during such a period of difficulty, and amidst the perils surrounding us, the public measures which have been persued should meet your approbation, is a source of great satisfaction.

It was not expected, in this age, that nations, so honorably distinguished by their advances in science and civilization, would suddently cast away the esteem they had merited from the world, and, revolting from the empire of morality, assume a character in history, which all the tears of their posterity will never wash from its pages. But during this delirium of the warring powers, the ocean having become a field of lawless violence, a suspension of our navigation, for a time, was equally necessary to avoid contest, or enter it with advantage. This measure will indeed produce some temporary inconvenience; but promises lasting good, by promoting among ourselves the establishment of manufactures hitherto sought abroad, at the risk of collisions no longer regulated by the laws of reason or morality.

It is to be lamented that any of our citizens, not thinking with the mass of the nation as to the principles of our goverment, or of its administration, and seeing all its proceedings with a prejudiced eye, should so misconceive and misrepresent our situation as to encourage aggression from foreign nations. Our expectation is that their distempered views will be understood by others, as they are by ourselves. But should war be the consequence of these delusions, and the errors of our dissatisfied citizens find atonement only in the blood of their sounder brethren, we must meet it as an evil necessarily flowing from that liberty of speaking and writing which guards our other liberties: and I have entire confidence in the assurances that your ardor will be animated, in the conflicts brought on, by considerations of the necessity, honor and justice of our cause.

I sincerely thank you, fellow citizens, for the concern you so kindly express for my future happiness. It is a high and abundant reward for endeavors to be useful; and I supplicate the case of Providence over the well-being of yourselves and our beloved country.

TH: JEFFERSON.

May 25, 1808.

There are 67 vessels belonging to the U States and valued at eight millions of dollars, carried into British ports under the late orders of council. Messrs. *Bainbridge & Brown* of London, are agents for the far greater part of this immense American property—and yet, strange to tell, those gentlemen signed the petition to the British House of Commons in favor of those very orders in council. *(Dem. Press.)*

By Mr. GRAY's vessel, which has arrived at Salem, from Spain, his Catholic Majesty's Consul, in this town, received files of the Gazette of Madrid, to the 27th of April, inclusive.

The Emperor Napoleon left Paris on the 2d of April, for Bordeaux. On the road, he was met by the Ambassador from the new king of Spain—who presented his credentials to him as he sat in his coach. The Emperor informed him that he would give him an audience in the first city at which he might stop. The Ambassador was necesstated to change his carriage, to endeavor to keep up with him. Napoleon proceeded to Bordeaux, where he visited the different public buildings, the river, &c.

The late king of Spain had published a Proclamation declaring that he had voluntarily abdicated the throne in favor of his son Ferdinand, whom he called on all his subjects to obey—at the same time he recommended to his son to keep in office the old unsuspected public servants.

King Ferdinand had proceeded to Victoria, (which is 155 miles N. of Madrid, 32 S. E. of Bilboa,) to meet the Emperor Napoleon, and conduct him to Madrid, where it is expected the marriage of the king with the Emperor's niece, will be solemnised—& the coronation take place.

The Prince of Peace had not been punished, nor even tried—and nothing criminal had been found against persons at first suspected as connected with him.

(Boston Palla.)

The following paragraph is extracted from the coffee-house books:

"Letters by the Perseverance, 43 days from Tounhigen, mention, that all the American property some time since sequestered at Hamburg had been CONFISCATED *by special order of the Emperor!* (not by the council of prizes) and ordered to Paris; waggons had been employed for the conveyance of the same."

Balt. Am.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. VI.

THE Embargo may be temporary; war would, in all probability, be of a long duration. On this head there has been the most flagrant, and, in many instances wilful, misrepresentations. The Embargo has been represented as a permanent measure, *intended* totally to destroy commerce, and as completely to eradicate it here, as in China. Those who have urged this objection have not for a moment reflected, that had this been the deliberate policy of the administration, it would, instead of recommending a measure protective of the ships and goods of our merchants, have permitted the country, by the natural course of events originating with foreign powers, to be hurried into the vortex of war, in which the greater part of our vessels if not the whole, would have been overhauled or destroyed. In this way, without any act on their part, the administration would have enjoyed the spectacle of wide spread destruction, and would have seen, with exultation, a class of men, whose political influence entirely arises from their wealth, reduced to indigence and insignificance. In this way the blow, aimed at commerce, might have indeed been mortal. Our vessels lost, augmenting, indeed, the riches and power of our enemy; and our merchants a standing monument of the perils of trade; would have spoken most audibly to the nation, and would have gone far to produce the conviction, that the dangers of traversing the ocean far exceeded its benefits; and that so long as we occupied the rank of a weaker nation, however we might be suffered to sow, we should never be allowed by our more powerful enemies and rivals to reap the harvest. The loss of a hundred millions of dollars, at one point of time, would have been felt as the greatest national misfortune that ever befel us, and would most certainly have produced a decisive change in our ordinary policy. Such a loss would have been equal to a loss of a hundred and fifty dollars to every family in the United States; would have ruined our banks, our insurance companies, and, probably every monied institution among us. It would have arrested internal improvements in their full extent. It would have lessened the value of land and produce. It would have annihilated the source of national revenue. It would have produced an almost universal bankruptcy among our citizens. Such, then, was indisputably the obvious policy of an administration hostile to commerce. Their not having pursued it, their having pursued a policy directly the reverse, *demonstrates* the falsehood & the folly of the charge.

Connected with this charge is that which professes to consider the embargo as a *permanent* measure; permanent, even after the causes which gave rise to it should cease.

This charge is equally unfounded. Whether we regard the character and principles of those who laid it, the motives assigned by them for its imposition, the ostensible causes which produced it, or the measures taken in consequence of it; there is every reason to consider it temporary. I will say nothing of the abstract principles of the President and the members of his cabinet, except that they have been most unjustly considered inimical to trade, as most abundantly appears by Mr. Madison's correspondence, and especially by the spirit with which our government has, thro' the whole of the negociation, avowed its determination to maintain the interests of the carrying, as well as every other description of our commerce. I rely on the acknowledged principles of the representatives from the commercial states, and on the fact that a large majority of them voted for the embargo, who could only have voted for it as a temporary measure, at least to be limited by the ostensible causes that produced it. I rely, particularly, on the fact, that every representative, present, of the great commercial towns, except one, voted for it. Of the representatives of the great commercial states of Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and South Carolina, who, the last year exported to the amount of eighty-eight millions of dollars out of one hundred and eight millions, being more than four fifths of the whole exports, in the Senate six voted for and two against it (two being absent); and in the House of Representatives thirty eight voted for, and twenty one against it. Without considering these men as totally ignorant of, or lost to a regard to the interests of their constituents, we must admit that this is among the most conclusive proofs that the embargo was resorted to as a temporary measure, to be removed either with the discontinuance of its causes, or before their discontinuance, should they be of unexpected duration.

The motives assigned for its imposition illustrate the same intention. The President, in the message on which the embargo was predicated, not only assigns the outrages committed on our trade as the reasons for his recommendation, but likewise encloses the orders and decrees of England, France and Spain, authorizing them; and in all the deliberations of Congress this was exclusively the ground on which that measure was defended. No member, on the floor of either House, supported it on the ground of abstract principle, or contended, that in imitation of the Chinese, we ought permanently to abandon the protection of trade. The fact is, that, whatever real diversity of sentiment there may be on this point, there has not, since the adoption of the Constitution, been a solitary voice raised in favor of such a policy. The question has either been considered as settled by that instrument, or a spirit of conciliation has prevented its agitation.

It is obvious that the ostensible causes of the measure, viz. the British and French decrees necessarily limit the duration of the embargo to their continuance; and that, consequently, so far as they operate, its removal will be cotemporaneous with their abrogation.

The measures, taken in consequence of the embargo are still more evincive, if possible, of its having been adopted as a temporary measure. For had they who imposed it intended it to be permanent, they would not, if I may use the expression, have rested upon their oars; but would have entered upon a new system of measures indispensibly required by such a radical change of policy. Depending entirely on commerce for revenue, resort would have been had to some new source of taxation; and the large disbursements authorised for fortifications, for building gun boats, for the navy, and an augmentation of our regular forces, the greater number, if not the whole of which can alone be wanted to repel aggressions brought upon us by commercial collisions, would have been cautiously avoided, as so many improvident drains of that accumulated revenue, which under such a radical change, it would become essential to husband with the utmost care. On this point, there is one consideration, which the opponents of the administration, and those who strive to disseminate the impression that the embargo was intended for permanency, must feel the full force of. They have experienced, if we are to place confidence in their own words, the danger of a recurrence to direct taxes and excises to those who impose them. It is to these causes that they ascribe their loss of power. Is it possible, then, that they can consider the present administration as anxious to founder on the very rock on which they themselves split? Do they not know how much of their popularity has most deservedly sprung from the repeal of those odious taxes, and from the rapid extinguishment of the public debt, not to be insensible of the danger to which that popularity would be exposed by the necessity that drove them to the re-imposition of those taxes to a much greater amount, and to permitting the public debt to re-accumulate, instead of causing its entire extinction? Can they, without subjecting themselves to the just imputation of insanity, seriously charge the administration with the deliberate purpose of turning *felo de se*, or without evincing the most contemptuous disrespect for the understanding of the people, persuade themselves that they will be the credulous victims of such a pitiful misrepresentation?

It is absurd then to talk of the embargo as laid with any other view than that of its being a temporary measure. To say that its imposition is evidence of a disposition totally to give up commerce, is as irrational, as it would be to affirm that the individual who housed himself and his cattle from an impending or rising storm meant to abandon altogether the cultivation of his fields.

To what period it will be limited it belongs not to human sagacity to determine. Whether the causes that produced it will soon be removed, or whether, should they be unexpectedly protracted, it may not be politic to remove it notwithstanding, are points difficult of satisfactory solution. There is strong reason for the belief that it will open the eyes of our enemies to a perception of their own interests, and thus induce them to respect our rights as indissolubly connected with their prosperity. This hope is invigorated by the undoubted fact of the value of our supplies to both France and England, as well as to their colonies, and from the equally indisputable fact, that in England the opposition to her orders of council is strenuous and severe, but, supported by the most distinguished talents of the kingdom, and by that mighty host of her subjects who have already become importunate for peace with France; and if this be impracticable, certainly with America. These events may be considered as absolutely dependent on the change of the ministry, itself rendered more probable from the advanced age and infirmity of the king.

The embargo may then most justly be considered as a temporary measure. War, we have said, would, in all probability, be of long duration.

A resort to war, on our part, would be to defend, and eventually to obtain a recognition of the great neutral rights, which have so long embroiled our peace and interrupted the pursuits of our citizens. There is every reason to believe that having once appealed to arms for this object, we should never abandon it until we had completely gained our point. There is equal reason to infer that Britain would not yield until she had exhausted every chance of success. Great as her power is, it is manifest, from the unrivalled rapidity with which ours progresses, that we must finally gain upon her, and that she must, with whatever ill grace, at last submit. In the mean time, however, the war would rage with the utmost fury, and, as an indemnity for her outrages on the ocean we should certainly possess ourselves of her adjacent provinces. Once possessed of them, it is almost certain that they would become an integral part of the union, not thereafter to be severed from it. How long would it be before the pride of Britain would permit her to sign a treaty that would surrender their sovereignty to us? In forcing such a treaty of peace, we should have nothing to give her in exchange, as an emollient for her wounded pride. She would consequently be compelled to sign an unconditional act of submission, an unequivocal acknowledgment of wrong. Years, many years, would undoubtedly elapse before she would submit to such an humiliation. In the mean time, it is by no means certain that we should be exempt from serious collisions with other powers. The employment of our resources against Britain would not fail to increase the vulnerability of our western frontier, and the disputed boundaries in that quarter would be but too apt to expose us to predatory incursions, or to the more serious evils of regular warfare, from a nation that, blind to her true policy, might seize a period favorable to the demonstration of her strength. And these points once submitted to the arbitration of arms, abundant causes of protracted hostilities would not be wanting; for there too, as well as to the east, there are provinces, to which we have already, to say no more, a colorable title, and which we might honestly occupy as an indemnity for aggressions committed by their nominal owners on our property on the ocean.

During this long period, absolutely illimitable by anticipation, we should be exposed, as we have seen, to greater evils than are even now felt under the embargo.

Such, indeed, was the ardent solicitude of our government to preserve the blessings of peace, that they appear to have resorted to the embargo as the last great chance within their power of averting a resort to arms. They considered it as the only important expedient remaining at all calculated to insure this desirable result. It enabled them to address one more solemn appeal to the belligerent powers, and by convincing them that we would not submit to their unjust pretensions awaken them to a sense of their own true interests. This conviction will have been carried into the bosoms of their councils by the numerous steps taken to insure its rigid enforcement, by the rise of Congress; by their adjournment to a distant day, without raising it, and by the information of its being at last carried into full effect. The consequences felt, and apprehended from its continuance, will make a serious impression, and will either relieve us from the causes that produced it, or enable us, by ascertaining the ground which our enemies mean permanently to occupy, to meet them in such a way, as ultimately the most effectually to guard our rights and secure our interests.

AN AMERICAN WHIG.

District of Columbia, Washington county, to wit

ON the petition of NATHAN ORME, an insolvent debtor confined in the prison of Washington county aforesaid for debt—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said Nathan Orme, that on Monday the 13th inst. at the court room in the Capitol, at the hour of 9 o'clock A. M. the oath prescribed by the act of Congress, entitled, "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district of Columbia," will be administered to the said Orme, and a trustee appointed, unless sufficient cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

It is ordered that this notice be published in the National Intelligencer and Washington Federalist twice in each paper before said day.

By order of the honorable William Cranch, esq. chief judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia.

WM. BRENT, Clk.

June 8—2t

40 DOLLARS REWARD.

FOR apprehending and delivering Negro HARRY to the subscriber in the city of Washington or twenty-five dollars for securing said slave so that I get him again. Harry ran off on the 14th day of March 1808, he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, thick lips, light black color, has the wool shaved off the back of the head the size of a dollar, and a scar on the same, and a small wen on the breast; had on when he went off a blue cloth coatee, drab color bear skin round jacket (as a spencer.) Harry was purchased of Mr. George Cole of Poplar Hill, Saint Mary's county.

N. B. Having reason to believe that he was persuaded and aided in his elopement, I offer 50 dollars reward to any person who will prove to conviction in a court of justice the person guilty of such acts. PETER LENOX.

April 6—tawtf

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, district of Columbia, as runaway on the 12th instant a blackman who calls himself *Cornelius* and says he belongs to John Gross, of Anne Arundel county, Md. he is about 40 years of age, 5 feet 2 1-2 inches high; had on when committed a black hat, blue cloth round jacket and trowsers, black silk vest, check linen shirt, old shoes, and no other cloathes with him. His owner is desired to come and prove him and take him away, or he will be sold for his jail fees and other expences as the law directs.

CARTWRIGHT TIPPETT,
Keeper of the jail for Washington
Boyd, marshal.

May 25—w8t

AMERICAN HEMP.

THE Secretary of the Navy will receive until the 1st. November next, proposals for furnishing *water rotted Hemp* of the growth of the United States, to be delivered either at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston; New London; New York; Philadelphia; Newcastle; Baltimore; Norfolk; Wilmington, N. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Savannah, Geo. or New Orleans.

For well water rotted and well cleaned American Hemp, the Secretary of the Navy is disposed to allow a liberal price beyond the usual price of such Hemp when dew rotted.

Navy Department, May 3—w:N

FOR SALE.

THE Two story Brick HOUSE, situate on square number 930 in the city of *Washington* now occupied by Mr. Lewis Craven, as a retail store. The eligibility of this stand for the retail business is excelled by none in this city; being situate on the principal street to the Navy Yard, and very near the Navy Yard Gate. Any person desirous of purchasing the above property may be shewn it by applying to the subscriber, who will also make known the terms of sale

WM. BRENT.

Washington city, Dec 18—wtf

JAMES S. PORTER, *Attorney at Law*, hath just settled in the city of Washington, and opened his Office in the house of THOMAS HENRY, Esq. opposite Mr. Rhodes's tavern Pennsylvania avenue; where, he can be consulted, and employed in the line of his profession at almost any time, and will use every necessary attention and exertion to merit public confidence.

May 11—w2m

Bank of Columbia, March 18, 1808.

THE President and Directors having this day declared a Dividend on the capital stock of the institution for the half year ending the 20th inst. at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, the same will be paid to the stockholders or their representatives on Monday the 21st inst. or at any time thereafter.

WM. WHANN, Cash.

ep6w.